1:Indiana U S-4, 5(no date)1955 EO1 Finland EO1

793 treatments, are after repeated warnings and investigation placed in the proper institutions. In 1947 welfare measure were taken in regard to 5921 chronic drunkards, 5330 of whom were men and 591 women. Altogether 816 received treatment in institutions.

•747 794 Voluntary relief work is very important. The Church is represented in different fields of social welfare through various organizations. Its central organ is the Home Mission Society of the Finnish Church, which maintains, among others, training institutes for deaconesses; a training college for matrons of children's homes, a home for epileptics and a home for imbecilic children. Another welfare organization in the Church is the Finnish Seamen's Mission, which does relief work on a large scale among Finnish sailors and emigrants in foreign countries. In

[793] addition, the Church maintains City Mission
[794] Societies in large towns, and Christian Social Work Centers among the workers, e. g. in lumber camps in the North.

The Finnish Red Cross does especially valuable work for the benefit of the war invalids and their families, and pioneer work for child welfare has been carried on by General Mannerheim's Child Welfare League. The League of Social Democratic Women Workers maintains maternity homes for unwed mothers and holiday hostels for mothers and children. In addition, there are several societies founded for the care of disabled persons, such as the Friends of the Blind, the Society for Aid of Deaf Mutes, and the Foundation for Schools for Cripples, which maintains schools and homes and organizes employment for the disabled.

1:Indiana U S-4, 5(no date)1955 EOl Finland EOl

747 The various branches of voluntary relief work were in 1941 concentrated under one central organ called Finland Aid. Until 1948 it had collected in Finland 900 million Finnish marks for relief purposes of a voluntary character, and an additional 13 million marks were received as aid from abroad.

000 Social welfare work in Finland is progressive and well organized, and the public conscience is aware of the necessity of help for the needy, although the sums annually spent for these purposes lie heavily on the budget of the State and, in the form of taxes, on the purse of the individual citizens.

SOURCES

113 Laati, Iisakki. Social Legislation and Work in Finland, published by the Ministry for Social Affairs. Helsinki, 1949.